

AN UNDESCRIBED WATER-STRIDER FROM
HONDURAS

(Hemiptera, Gerridæ)

BY C. J. DRAKE AND H. M. HARRIS

*Ames, Iowa***Rheumatobates clanis** Drake and Harris, n. sp.

Apterous male. Small, velvety black with yellowish markings. Head broad, with a more or less distinct, concavely arcuate, fulvous line on base. Antennæ simple, moderately long, slender, clothed with a few bristly hairs; black, the basal portion of segment I testaceous; formula, 27:8:11:17. Rostrum shiny black, stout, extending between intermediate legs.

Anterior legs stout, clothed with long hairs, the femora beset along posterior margin beneath with numerous long seta- or spine-like hairs; tibiæ stout, broadened distally, the apex strongly and bluntly produced at outer margin; tarsi broad, slightly curved. Intermediate legs very long, the femur within with longer hairs; formula, femur, tibia, tarsus, 105:95:68. Hind legs rather short, the femora clothed within with a few long hairs; formula, 65:42:16.

Pronotum short, with a median impressed longitudinal line; velvety black, the median portion usually flavous, the sides strongly produced posteriorly. Mesonotum broader than long, faintly widened posteriorly, with a distinct median line; black, usually with an elongate flavous patch near the center and two fulvous spots on each side. Abdomen black, the connexivum broad; last tergite about one and a half times as long as the preceding. Venter black, the last segment nearly as long as the preceding two. Genital segments elongate, the second narrower and longer than the preceding, its hind margin with a few longer hairs.

Length, 2.38 mm.; width, 1.00 mm.

Apterous female. Larger and broader than male, the pale markings usually larger and more conspicuous. Head as in male, the eyes reddish black to black. Rostrum and antennæ colored as in male, formula of the latter, 20:8:13:18. Anterior legs rather stout, hairy, with a few longer hairs; black, the femora paler on basal half and beneath; tibiæ becoming broader apically; tarsi broad and stout, produced as in male. Intermediate legs very long, slender; formula, 108:98:72. Posterior legs black, yellowish at base, with a few long hairs on femur; formula, 70:42:17. Pronotum as in male, the pale spot larger and the hind margin convexly rounded. Mesonotum broader than long, median line rather indistinct, the pale markings larger and more prominent than in male. Abdomen black; the connexivum broad, usually margined with yellowish to fulvous, distinctly produced beyond apex of last tergite. Venter black, frequently paler apically, the last segment shorter than the two preceding ones and

broadly emarginate behind. First genital segment black, large, the sides parallel to near the middle, thence strongly narrowed; with a large fulvous median spot and numerous long, black, seta-like hairs above; beneath, flattened, the ovipositor extremely long and stout.

Length, 3.17 mm.; width, 1.17 mm.

Holotype, apterous male and *allotype*, apterous female, Rio Grande, British Honduras, in collection of authors. *Paratypes*, 350 males and females taken with types; in collections of California Academy of Science and the authors. The unmodified antennæ and legs and the strongly and backwardly produced sides of prothorax readily separate this species from all known members of the genus. The types were taken in company with *Telmatometra whitei* Bergroth, *Potamobates horvathi* Esaki and *Rhagovelia calopa* D. and H. As in other members of the genus the color markings are quite variable, the yellowish markings being very pronounced in some individuals and entirely lacking in others. The alate form is unknown.

A NEW BUTTERFLY RECORD FOR CALIFORNIA

(*Phyciodes tharos* Drury)

BY J. D. GUNDER

Pasadena, California

During the fore part of October (October 3) in 1923, while collecting lepidoptera in Imperial Valley, I took a series of eighteen or twenty specimens of *Phyciodes* in both sexes. These were taken along the fences on the main highway between Brawley and El Centro, nearer Brawley. Along the wire fences and the few uncultivated nooks to be found in that region, there grows a mass of wild flowers and vegetation which, of course, is not all native. These butterflies were found mostly along the fences, but a few were also found along the ditches as well. Since 1923 other collectors have taken the same species in the same general region, but their identity has remained more or less uncertain. Recently I sent the entire lot which was originally collected to Mr. Foster H. Benjamin of the United States National Museum and he has identified them as *Phyciodes tharos* Dru., stating that they are not atypical in his opinion. This common eastern species has evidently been introduced into Imperial Valley and it can now be added to California lists. A series has been placed in the Barnes collection at Washington as a matter of record.